

## The Calumet News

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1914.

### THE COMMERCIAL CLUB HAS MADE GOOD.

The Copper Country Commercial club during the first year of its existence has more than fulfilled expectations. It has been an active organization, and this in itself is everything. Too many commercial club organizations are enthusiastically launched and start out auspiciously, only to die of inaction within a few months. The copper country club is one of the notable exceptions.

The club has been fortunate in its selection of an executive committee, and a secretary, thoroughly placed upon them and the possibilities of an aggressive organization. The club most largely look to these men to initiate new movements and projects which may prove beneficial to the district. Keep the club moving steadily forward and make it a factor of vital importance and influence in the progress and development of the copper country.

Both the board executive committee and secretary, George L. Price, have made good. The extent of the club's activities is wide and varied. The district has been awakened to things that can be accomplished; and it has inspired confidence. Projects are under way which give good promise of being carried to success. The club has succeeded in having included in the coppers and harbors bill a provision for a \$128,000 appropriation for the Princess point cut-off improvement—its most notable achievement of the year; it is now devoting much of its efforts to formulating plans for a copper country credit bureau, something which has long been needed both by the business men and the people themselves for their mutual benefit and protection; it is working to establish a system of merchants co-operative delivery in the several copper country communities; it is co-operating in the proposed Cleveland-Chicago automobile tour in June to advertise the upper peninsula; it has planned, in conjunction with the Copper Range railroad, to run a trade extension tour to Iron River on June 6 and it has pledged its support to the project to bring the famed Boston Symphony orchestra to the copper country on October 2.

So the club's first annual banquet, which it is planned to hold in Calumet June 10, should be an enthusiastic affair at which an optimistic spirit for the future of the copper country should prevail. The speakers will be men of prominence, including Senator Charles Townsend, possibly Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, and Editor H. M. Nilsson of the Detroit Saturday Night. The club's good work during its first year and its bright prospects should prove the incentive for a large gathering of members.

"There is still talk about and fretting over the 'cops'." A consistent old miner to the very last.

The great thing which has been gained by summing up the Mexican affair in the A. B. C. letters of mediation is the final word of South America. It is hoped that this change of heart may be permanent and that a new day has dawned for the united support of the Monroe doctrine as far as it is for the mutual protection of the entire western hemisphere.

## You will get what you want

WHEN you want it—if you trade with this company—and that's saying a lot.

SOMETIMES, we make mistakes. If we didn't, we would be too good to stay here on Mother Earth. Once we actually dumped a load of coal on a new brood of chicks. However, that's a secret between us and it won't happen again because our men have had instructions since to LOOK before they let the coal leap.

The next best thing we have to offer beside service is a low price on fuel. And do not forget that the May prices are the lowest of the year.

**The M. Van Orden  
COMPANY**

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### A WOBBLY SITUATION.

George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, calls attention to the wobbly state of the democratic party at present and cites the recent New Jersey democratic defeat to substantiate his views. Mr. Harvey is the man who discovered Woodrow, albeit certain democratic papers claim that his discovery of Woodrow was on the same lines as Doc. Cook's discovery of the pole. Anyway, here is what Mr. Wilson's erstwhile friend, Colonel Harvey, has to say about the democratic party:

"The democratic candidate for congress in New Jersey stood for repeal of the exemption bill and received the full support of the administration," says Mr. Harvey. "President Wilson, in a letter, urged the voters to show their judgment with regard to the present administration by electing him; Senator Lewis implored them not to 'repudiate the president in his home.' Senator James declared that it would be a personal insult to President Wilson if he were defeated; and Representative Glass said his rejection would imply 'condemnation of the administration.' Secretary Bryan was to have spoken also, but a quite temporary indisposition prevented. On the day after the election Secretary Taft announced that it was normally a Republican district and that the administration had no expectation of carrying it, thus conveying at least a suggestion of political wisdom in emphasizing so strongly as a test a defect predestined to be overwhelming."

"We are convinced by investigation that, while the sentiment of the district is against repeal, the chief cause of the turn-over was general dissatisfaction with industrial conditions, supplemented by a shifting of the Irish-American vote to the Republican column. A like outcome, in our judgment, would have resulted in any other manufacturing district in New Jersey or New York. If so, in view of the sign from Iowa that the farmers are returning to the republican party, and of the certainty that the progressive vote is disintegrating, a condition has arisen which calls for very serious consideration on the part of Democratic leaders."

### GROUCHES, PLEASE READ.

There went the rounds of the newspapers of this country a few days ago, says the Detroit Free Press, an item stating in brief that Andrew S. Hart, for 35 years a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central system, was about to retire, and that he had become somewhat renowned for his custom of always thanking passengers when they handed over to him their fares or tickets. His invariable and long-continued politeness had made him known to thousands of travelers, and was remarkable for its unbroken character, notwithstanding the peevishness exhibited by many individuals. There also appeared a few days ago a small item referring to the politeness and thoughtfulness of a veteran street railway conductor in Washington.

The Free Press comments that "the striking thing about these items is not that they indicate public appreciation—that needs no illustration—but that politeness is so rare that when a case is discovered among street or steam railway employees it must needs be chronicled as a bit of news. For there are thousands of polite, patient and painstaking men in the service of steam and electric roads all over the nation. The noteworthy thing is that they contrast so sharply with the gruffness and boorishness of some corporation servants as to come to such grossly individuals with all the moral force of a sound and deserved slap across the face. The gruff, peevish, ill-mannered traveler is common—far too common. But the corporation servant who reciprocates in kind not only damages himself and gathers an unpleasant lip-to-lip reputation, but injures the standing with the public of the public service corporation in which he is employed. And it is well for such persons to know that occasionally a little pleasant fame is conferred on an individual of the polite class."

### O'HARA'S LATEST STUNT.

"Barratt O'Hara, the lieutenant-governor of Illinois, attracted a good deal of attention to himself a year ago by his 'vice commission,' which proceeded on the monstrous doctrine that low wages are the cause of vice, with the logical deductions that the vicious have no personal responsibility and that every person working on small wages is a potential criminal," says the Detroit Herald. "This 'research' accomplished nothing but sensationalism, which has died out."

"Late O'Hara broke out in a new place. 'On the theory that he was investigating the conditions of labor, he got a job as porter in a Connecticut factory at four dollars a week. Such experiments are common, and never prove anything because it is impossible for a person who is not dependent on his job to put himself in the place of one who is.'

"After working four days, O'Hara was fired for incompetency. In other words, he wasn't able to earn even four dollars a week as a porter."

"Now Mr. O'Hara announces that he is going to draft a bill to be introduced in the Illinois legislature forbidding employers to discharge their workers without notice."

"Doubtless there is a case to be made for the worker who is discharged for a trivial cause or no cause at all. He deserves sympathy, if not help. The world owes every man a living who is willing and competent to earn it."

"But it is very doubtful if such a bill as O'Hara proposes would help the humbler workers any. It is still more doubtful if Mr. O'Hara is up to the job of reforming society and righting all its wrongs."

"His judgment that because he was discharged summarily from a job that he could not fill, the whole industrial organization is wrong, is probably not correct—at least in sequence."

"The whole industrial organization may be wrong. Certainly it has a num-

ber of things obviously the matter with it. But it is not wrong because O'Hara lost his four-dollar job as porter, and O'Hara has as yet developed no evidence that he is the right man to fix it."

### Political Gossip

The candidacy of George Williams of Calumet for state senator from the thirty-second district, which was announced by The News last evening, is being favorably commented on throughout the copper country. That Mr. Williams will make a splendid run is generally conceded. He enjoys a circle of friendships the circumference of which takes in every part of the district, and in addition to this wide popularity his fitness for the senatorship, which is the prime essential, is recognized. He is well equipped mentally; he is keenly alert to the needs of the copper country; he has an intimate insight into conditions gained through close observation and contact with men and affairs; and he is aggressive—in other words a hard worker. Whether Mr. Williams will have any opposition for the Republican nomination or not remains to be seen, but at any rate he is certain to prove a strong candidate.

Copper country Republicans are manifesting deep interest in the welfare meeting which will be held in the Amphidrome tomorrow evening. From all quarters of the district, County Chairman Shields has been advised that a big representation will be present and a rousing get-together meeting will be the result. Incidentally, the meeting is called for the purpose of naming eighty-eight delegates to the state convention.

The principal speaker will be Hon. Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland, one of the best known Republicans in the state. He is a forceful orator, and is looked upon as one of the men who is able to bring about a reuniting of the party.

After the conclusion of the principal address, Chairman Shields will place the matter of selecting the delegates up to the assembly. The Quincy band will furnish music, but because of the limit of time which Mr. Diekema can remain here, there will be little opportunity for a lengthy program.

Former Congressman William S. Linton of Saginaw will announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor next week, according to persistent reports. He retired a short time ago as postmaster of Saginaw, after 16 years in that office, being succeeded by Charles Lown, Democrat, an appointee of President Wilson. Mr. Linton first came into prominence in Michigan in 1890, when he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor.

He was defeated in the Democratic landslide of that year. He was elected mayor of Saginaw in the next election and in 1892 was elected to congress, taking office March 4, 1893. He was re-elected in 1894, but defeated for a third term in 1896 by Ferdinand Brodier, a Democrat. Shortly after his retirement from congress he was made postmaster of Saginaw.

One hundred delegates to the Republican welfare conference in Detroit Tuesday of next week will be supplied by the ten Republican clubs of the city that are affiliated with the State League of Republican clubs. The State league's officials took the initiative in the matter of a conference of Republicans to plan for a united party and worked with the state central committee in looking after the preliminary details. President Will A. Walte, of the league, is sending out letters urging all club officials to stir up their members in behalf of the harmony effort and requesting each club to send ten delegates to the conference, together with the club colors.

Lieutenant Governor John Q. Ross is chairman of the delegation of Republicans from Muskegon county, who will attend the welfare conference in Detroit May 26. The Muskegon contingent in Detroit will join with other western Michigan counties in traveling from Grand Rapids to Detroit on a special train which is being arranged for by the Kent delegation.

In Grand Rapids a boom has been started for Huntley Russell for the Republican nomination for secretary of state. Mr. Russell served two terms as land commissioner, and previous to that time was in the state senate from Kent county.

More than 267,000,000 cigars were exported from the Philippines in the last fiscal year.

## Now Over 2,500 Women Preaching Gospel in U. S.

**THEN**  
The first woman to become a regularly ordained minister was born 89 years ago today. She was Antoinette Louise Brown, later Mrs. Samuel C. Blackwell, the daughter of a farmer of Henrietta, N. Y. When she came to consider a college education in 1843 the Collegiate Institute, now Oberlin College, was the only institution of its kind in America where women could pursue a collegiate education. She was graduated in the literary course and in the theological school, but although she established later a reputation as a brilliant speaker, she was refused a license as a preacher. She turned to lecturing upon women's rights, and was a leading member of the first Woman's Rights Convention that met in Worcester, Mass., in 1850. Three years later the bar against her entry to the ministry was lowered and she was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church at South Butler, N. Y. Later she joined the Unitarian ministry, always continuing her agitation for woman suffrage.

## ONE OF LEAST KNOWN REGIONS

Some Facts of Interest About  
Mexico's Lower California

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Lower California, Mexico's isolated peninsula, the coast of which the Pacific Fleet of the United States is now patrolling, is one of the least-known territories in North America. The following facts concerning this arm of land, which projects about 800 miles southeasterly from the southern border of California, were given out by the National Geographic society at Washington, D. C., today:

The width of the peninsula varies from about 30 to more than 100 miles, and its irregular coast-line, over 2,000 miles long, is bordered by numerous islands. Being mainly a mountainous desert region, it is thinly populated and presents many sharply contrasting conditions. Low sun-scorched plains, where death by thirst awaits the traveler, lie close to the bases of towering granite peaks, belted by forests and capped in winter by snow; desolate plateaus of black lava look down on valleys seamed with green-bordered streams.

At the time of its discovery in 1542 by an expedition sent out by Cortes in search of a fabulously rich island, it is estimated to have been inhabited by 25,000 Indians, who vigorously resisted the intrusion and prevented the newcomers from getting a foothold for more than a century. The Jesuits then came in and were wonderfully successful in exploring the peninsula and establishing missions. They established three main trails, one along each coast and the third down the middle, which serve as the regular routes of travel today. The Indians have vanished from all parts of their former territory, except a few in the extreme northern end.

**Difficult to Develop Resources.**  
During the last half century all parts of the territory have been visited, mainly by Americans, in search of mines and other natural resources, but little of the knowledge gained has become available to the public. Gold, silver, copper, iron and other minerals and much fertile land have been found, but the scarcity of water, fuel, forage, and the difficulties of transportation have united with other causes to bring about failure to develop the resources.

The climate of Lower California in general is hot and arid. Northern conditions are closely like those in adjoining parts of southern California; in the middle they are more arid, but the extreme southern end, though arid, has more regular summer rains. The peninsula suffers long periods of drought, during which no rain falls sufficient to start vegetation, occurs over large areas for periods of from three to five years. These dry periods may be succeeded by torrential rains, which sweep the country and roll great floods down to the sea. Surface water is scarce and limited mainly to isolated water-holes in the rocks or to springs from which small streams flow a short distance. The Rio Santo Domingo is the one living stream within the peninsula which flows on the surface from its source to the sea throughout the year. These conditions have resulted in the development of the richest and most extraordinary desert flora in the world. The bird and mammal life, however, is closely related to that of southern California.

The plains abound with small desert mammals, such as rabbits, pocket mice, kangaroo rats and others. A large number of the smaller desert mammals never drink water, it having been found impossible to teach some of them to take water in captivity. Antelope, mountain sheep, mule-deer and mountain lions are the only large game animals.

The peninsula is thinly peopled and enormous areas remain uninhabited. The most populous section is the region south of La Paz, where rains are more regular than farther north. A few small towns and widely scattered communities along the coast, with a limited number of villages, ranches and miners' camps in the interior, cover the population. Lower California has a territorial form of government, and, owing to its great length, is divided near the middle into a northern and a southern district, Espanola and La Paz being the respective capitals.

Sydney, Australia, now has a population of 700,000.

## Old Glory Raised at Vera Cruz For First Time Since 1848



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**A** MOST interesting ceremony at Vera Cruz was the raising of the American flag over the city by General Fred Funston's troops. This event marked the beginning of real, organized occupation of Mexico by the United States forces. The illustration was snapped just as the folds of Old Glory were spread to the breeze. The stars and stripes last floated over Vera Cruz in 1847, when the invasion of Mexico was begun. It floated there until 1848.

## WHEN TO SEED THE LAWN

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Even though the lawn has not been seeded during the early spring, it is well worth while to apply seed to it later. This, however, should not be done during a drought. All lawns should have some application of seed in the spring that they may appear well during the rest of the season, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's landscape gardener.

The best and most widely used mixture for seeding a lawn is one of Kentucky blue grass and red top, equal parts by weight. On absolutely bare soil a pound of seed should be sown to every 200 square feet. Only one-fourth of that amount is necessary on recently mowed lawns. Only the very best seed should be used. Seed that is furnished by a reliable seedman is likely to be good. Thin places should be heavily seeded, and when there are considerable areas almost without

grass, it is advisable to sow white clover seed in addition to the mixture already recommended.

Poor preparation of the soil is much more often the cause for poor results than the quality of seed. Where the surface of the ground is not loosened up and well pulverized so that the grass seeds may come in contact with the soil, the best of seed will not germinate. There should also be plenty of vegetable matter (humus) in the ground for the seed to give the best results.

Sometimes bad weather conditions, as drought, will affect results, even though the seed is good and the soil has been well prepared; nor is a quick rain at the time of sowing an unobtainable blessing, for if such a rain just comes the seeds to sprout, and is then followed by dry weather, the seed seeds, already plentiful in the soil, will also sprout and being strong-

er to resist the dry weather than the grass seed, will be crowded out by the latter. The seedman in such an instance may be blamed without reason, for selling an inferior product.

Women wonder what the men say. Now, two men talk in public: both husbands. One man answers, "Is Any Woman Easy to Live With?" and he doesn't let the chance go by to "take hold." Another tells, "What I Saw in My Wife to Marry Her" and writes a story that "may sound like a mighty strange reason for marrying a girl:" told just as a man would talk, with a point that every man will see. They are real "men stories," but for women and men.

## Both are in the June LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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## UNCLE SAM AT PANAMA SHOW

Every Phase of Government Work  
Will Be Represented

The United States government is preparing a series of elaborate exhibits for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which will be distributed among all of the various exhibit palaces and will show every phase of the government's activities.

A feature of a sightseeing trip through Washington always is a visit to the bureau of engraving, where the actual making of the paper notes is shown. A reproduction of this part of the treasury will be found in San Francisco, and visitors to the exposition will be enabled to witness the actual manufacture of United States money in one of the exhibit palaces. The machinery that turns out millions of dollars a day will be taken direct from one of the United States mints to the exposition, and every detail of the mintage displayed.

Few realize just what the United States Fish Commission is doing for the American people, and the government is now preparing the construction of a hatchery in which the various stages of development from the spaw to the full sized fish will be shown.

**Duty of Fish Commission.**  
It is the fish commission, explains the New York Post, that keeps the streams and lakes stocked with the edible fishes, and by scientific breeding prevents the extinction of species. The spawn are hatched in numbers ranging into the millions, yet despite the remarkable care with which they are handled only a small percentage of these ever attain maturity. Large cans of the eggs and the hatched fish are transported from the hatcheries to the streams and must be fed with air every few moments. This requires constant care and exceptional knowledge.

For many years the privilege of witnessing actual practice with the big disappearing coast defense guns has been greatly limited, and only acquaintance with army men or influence in Washington could gain the desired permission.

The government now has consented to permit the visitors to the exposition to have free access to forts adjoining the exposition grounds.

Daily practice on the big guns with sub-caliber charges will be held and weekly target practice with full charges. Each time one of these guns is fired with a full charge the cost to the government amounts to several hundred dollars.

In addition to this unusual feature, several regiments of soldiers' stationed at the Presidio, the largest army post of the West, will maneuver and hold daily drills and exercises and may even compete with detachments of troops from foreign nations attending the international military tournament.

Electricity is generated by a windmill so successfully at a German technical school that it is estimated that a similar plant could supply light and water for 100 persons at a cost of \$125 a year.

er to resist the dry weather than the grass seed, will be crowded out by the latter. The seedman in such an instance may be blamed without reason, for selling an inferior product.